

LOO

- The emperor *loose* from Barcelona, came to the port of Mago, in the island of Minorca. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*
Loose thence by night, they were driven by contrary winds back into his port. *Raleigh.*
Loose, *adj.* [from the verb.]
 1. Unbound; untied.
 If he should intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her *loose* to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my head. *Shakespeare.*
 Lo! I see four men *loose* walking. *Dan. iii. 25.*
 2. Not fast; not fixed.
 Those few that clashed might rebound after the collision; or if they cohered, yet by the next conflict might be separated again, and so on in an eternal vicissitude of fast and *loose*, though without ever confociating into the bodies of planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*
 3. Not tight; as, a loose robe.
 4. Not crowded; not close.
 With extended wings a host might pass,
 With horse and chariots, rank'd in *loose* array. *Milton.*
 5. Wanton; not chaste.
 Fair Venus seem'd unto his bed to bring
 Her, whom he waking evermore did ween
 To be the chastest flower that ay did spring
 On earthly branch, the daughter of a king,
 Now a *loose* leman to vile service bound. *Fairy Queen.*
 When *loose* epistles violate chaste eyes,
 She half contents who silently denies. *Dryden's Ovid.*
 6. Not close; not concise; lax.
 If an author be *loose* and diffuse in his style, the translator needs only regard the propriety of the language. *Felton.*
 7. Vague; indeterminate.
 It is but a *loose* thing to speak of possibilities, without the particular designs; so is it to speak of lawfulness without the particular cases. *Bacon's holy War.*
 It seems unaccountable to be so exact in the quantity of liquor where a small error was of little concern, and to be so *loose* in the doses of powerful medicines. *Arbutnot.*
 8. Not strict; not rigid.
 Because conscience, and the fear of swerving from that which is right, maketh them diligent observers of circumstances, the *loose* regard whereof is the nurse of vulgar folly. *Hooker, b. v.*
 9. Unconnected; rambling.
 I dare venture nothing without a strict examination; and am as much ashamed to put a *loose* indigested play upon the publick, as I should be to offer brass money in a payment. *Dryden's Dedication to his Spanish Friar.*
 Vario spends whole mornings in running over *loose* and unconnected pages, and with fresh curiosity is ever glancing over new words and ideas, and yet treasures up but little knowledge. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i.*
 10. Lax of body; not coltive.
 What hath a great influence upon the health, is going to stool regularly; people that are very *loose* have seldom strong thoughts, or strong bodies. *Locke on Education.*
 11. Disengaged; not enslaved.
 Their prevailing principle is, to fit as *loose* from those pleasures, and be as moderate in the use of them, as they can. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 12. Disengaged from obligation.
 Now I stand
Loose of my vow; but who knows Cato's thoughts. *Addis.*
 13. Free from confinement.
 They did not let prisoners *loose* homeward. *IJa. xiv. 17.*
 With the wildest tempests *loose*;
 That thrown again upon the coast,
 I may once more repeat my pain. *Prior.*
 14. Remiss; not attentive.
 15. To break loose. To gain liberty.
 If to break *loose* from the conduct of reason, and to want that restraint of examination which keeps us from chusing the worse, be liberty, madmen and fools are only the free-men. *Locke.*
 Like two black storms on either hand,
 Our Spanish army and the Indians stand;
 This only space betwixt the clouds is clear,
 Where you, like day, broke *loose* from both appear. *Dryd.*
 16. To let loose. To let at liberty; to let at large; to free from any restraint.
 And let the living bird *loose* into the open field. *Lev. xiv. 7.*
 We ourselves make our fortunes good or bad; and when God lets *loose* a tyrant upon us, or a sickness, if we fear to die, or know not to be patient, the calamity fits heavy upon us. *Taylor's holy Living.*
 In addition and division, either of space or duration, it is the number of its repeated additions or divisions that alone remains distinct, as will appear to any one who will let his thoughts *loose* in the vast expansion of space, or divisibility of matter. *Locke.*

LOO

- If one way of improvement cannot be made a recreation, they must be let *loose* to the childish play they fancy; which they should be weaned from, by being made furtive of it. *Locke on Education.*
Loose, *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Liberty; freedom from restraint.
 Come, and forsake thy cloying store,
 And all the busy pageantry
 That wife men scorn, and fools adore:
 Come, give thy soul a *loose*, and taste the pleasures of the poor. *Dryden's Horace.*
 Lucia, might my big swollen heart
 Vent all its griefs, and give a *loose* to sorrow,
 Marcia could answer thee in sighs. *Addison's Cato.*
 The fiery Pegasus disdain
 To mind the rider's voice, or hear the reins;
 When glorious fields and opening camps he views,
 He runs with an unbounded *loose*. *Prior.*
 Poets should not, under a pretence of imitating the ancients, give themselves such a *loose* in lyrics, as if there were no connection in the world. *Felton on the Classics.*
 2. Dismission from any restraining force.
 Air at large maketh no noise, except it be sharply percuss'd; as in the sound of a string, where air is percuss'd by a hard and stiff body, and with a sharp *loose*. *Bacon.*
Loosely, *adv.* [from *loose*.]
 1. Not fast; not firmly.
 I thought your love eternal: was it ty'd
 So *loosely*, that a quarrel could divide? *Dryden's Aureng.*
 2. Without bandage.
 Her golden locks for haste were *loosely* shed
 About her ears. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
 3. Without union or connection.
 He has eminently, and within himself, all degrees of perfection that exist *loosely* and separately in all second beings. *Norris's Miscellany.*
 4. Irregularly.
 In this age, a bishop, living *loosely*, was charged that his conversation was not according to the apostles lives. *Camden's Remains.*
 5. Negligently; carelessly.
 We have not *loosely* through silence permitted things to pass away as in a dream. *Hooker.*
 The chiming of some particular words in the memory, and making a noise in the head, seldom happens but when the mind is lazy, or very *loosely* and negligently employed. *Locke.*
 6. Unfoldly; meanly; without dignity.
 A prince should not be to *loosely* studied, as to remember so weak a composition, *Shakspeare Henry IV. p. ii.*
 7. Unchastity.
 The stage how *loosely* does Astraea tread,
 Who fairly puts all characters to bed. *Pope.*
 To *Loosen*, *v. n.* [from *loose*.] To part.
 When the polypus appears in the throat, extract it that way; it being more ready to *loosen* when pulled in that direction than by the nose. *Sharp's Surgery.*
 To *Loosen*, *v. a.* [from *loose*.]
 1. To relax any thing tied.
 2. To make less coherent.
 After a year's rooting, then shaking doth the tree good,
 by *loosening* of the earth. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 3. To separate a compages.
 She breaks her back, the *loosen'd* sides give way,
 And plunge the Tufcan soldiers in the sea. *Dryden's En.*
 4. To free from restraint.
 It resolves those difficulties which the rules beget; it *loosens* his hands, and affixes his understanding. *Dryden's Duressnoy.*
 5. To make not coltive.
 Fear *loosens* the belly; because the heat retiring towards the heart, the guts are relaxed in the same manner as fear also causeth trembling. *Bacon's Nat. History, N. 41.*
Looseness, *n. f.* [from *loose*.]
 1. State contrary to that of being fast or fixed.
 The cause of the casting of skin and shell should seem to be the *looseness* of the skin or shell, that sticketh not close to the flesh. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 2. Latitude; criminal levity.
 A general *looseness* of principles and manners hath seized on us like a pestilence, that walketh not in darkness, but wasteth at noon-day. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 3. Irregularity; neglect of laws.
 He endeavoured to win the common people, both by straining-ed curtesy and by *looseness* of life. *Hogeward.*
 4. Lewdness; unchastity.
 Courtly court he made still to his dame,
 Pour'd out in *looseness* on the grassy ground,
 Both careless of his health and of his fame. *Fairy Queen.*
 5. Diarrhea; flux of the belly.

Taking

LOR

- Taking cold moveth *looseness* by contraction of the skin and outward parts. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 In pestilent diseases, if they cannot be expelled by sweat, they fall likewise into *looseness*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 Fat meats, in phlegmatick stomachs, procure *looseness* and hinder retention. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
Loosestrife, *n. f.* [*lysimachia*, Lat.] An herb.
 The leaves are entire, oblong, and produced sometimes by pairs, or three or four at each joint of the stalk: the flower consists of one leaf, which expands in a circular order, and is cut into several segments at the top; the fruit is globular, and open at the top, inclosing many seeds fixed to the placenta: it produces large spikes of fine yellow flowers in July, and is prescribed in medicine. *Miller.*
 To *LOR*, *v. a.* [It is derived by Skinner from *laube*, German, a leaf.]
 1. To cut the branches of trees.
 Gentle niece, what stern ungentle hands
 Have *lopp'd*, and hew'd, and made thy body bare
 Of her two branches, those sweet ornaments. *Shakspeare.*
 Or hollow'd bodies, made of oak or fir,
 With branches *lopp'd* in wood, or mountain fell'd. *Milt.*
 The plants, whose luxury was *lopp'd*,
 Or age with crutches underprop'd. *Cleaveland.*
 The oak, growing from a plant to a great tree, and then *lopp'd*, is still the same oak. *Locke.*
 The hook the bore, instead of Cynthia's spear,
 To *lopp* the growth of the luxuriant year. *Pope.*
 2. To cut any thing.
 The gardener may *lopp* religion as he please. *Howel.*
 So long as there's a head,
 Hither will all the mountain spirits fly;
Lop that but off. *Dryden's Sp. Friar.*
 All that denominated it paradise was *lopp'd* off by the deluge, and that only left which it enjoyed in common with its neighbour countries. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
 I'm sure in needful bonds it poets ties,
 Procrustes like, the ax or wheel applies,
 To *lopp* the mangled sense, or stretch it into size. *Smith.*
LOR, *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. That which is cut from trees.
 Or liker thy head very tottie is,
 So on thy corbe shoulder it leans amiss;
 Now thyself hath lost both *lopp* and top,
 As my budding branch thou would'st crop. *Spenser.*
 Nor should the boughs grow too big, because they give opportunity to the rain to soak into the tree, which will quickly cause it to decay, so that you must cut it down, or else both body and *lopp* will be of little value. *Martimer.*
 2. [*Loppa*, Swedish.] A flea.
LORP, pret. of *lopp*. Obsolete. This is retained in Scotland.
 With that sprang forth a naked swain,
 With spotted wings like peacock's train,
 And laughing *lopp* to a tree. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
LOPPER, *n. f.* [from *lopp*.] One that cuts trees.
LOPPERED, *adj.* Coagulated; as, *loppered* milk. *Ainsworth.*
 And thus it is still called in Scotland.
LOQUACIOUS, *adj.* [*loquax*, Latin.]
 1. Full of talk; full of tongue.
 To whom sad Eve,
 Confessing soon; yet not before her judge
 Bold, or *loquacious*, thus abash'd reply'd. *Milt. Pa. Lo.*
 In council she gives licence to her tongue,
Loquacious, bawling, ever in the wrong. *Dryden.*
 2. Speaking.
 Blind British bards, with volant touch
 Traverse *loquacious* strings, whose solemn notes
 Provoked to harmless revels. *Philips.*
 3. Blabbing; not secret.
LOQUACITY, *n. f.* [*loquacitas*, Latin.] Too much talk.
 Why *loquacity* is to be avoided, the wife man gives sufficient reason for. In the multitude of words there wanteth not sin. *Roy on Creation.*
 Too great *loquacity*, and too great taciturnity by fits. *Art.*
LORD, *n. f.* [*Blapone*, Saxon.]
 1. Monarch; ruler; governor.
 Man over man
 He made not *lord*.
 Of Athens he was *lord*. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
 We have our author's only arguments to prove, that heirs are *lords* over their brethren. *Locke.*
 They call'd their *lord* AEscon to the game,
 He shook his head in answer to the name.
 O'er love, o'er fear, extends his wide domain,
 Unconquer'd *lord* of pleasure and of pain. *Va. of bu. Wishes.*
 2. Master; supreme person.
 But now I was the *lord*
 Of this fair mansion, master of my servants,
 Queen o'er myself; and even now, but now,
 This house, these servants, and this same myself
 Are yours, my *lord*. *Shakspeare Merchant of Venice.*

LOR

3. A tyrant; an oppressive ruler.
 Now being assembled into one company, rather without a *lord* than at liberty to accomplish their misery, they fall to division. *Hayward.*
 'Tis death to fight, but kingly to controul
Lord-like at ease, with arbitrary pow'r,
 To peel the chiefs, the people to devour. *Dryden.*
 4. A husband.
 I oft in bitterness of soul deplor'd
 My absent daughter, and my dearer *lord*. *Pope's Odyssey.*
 5. One who is at the head of any business; an overseer.
 Grant harvest *lord* more by a penny or two.
 To call on his fellows the better to doo. *Tusser's Husb.*
 6. A nobleman.
 Thou art a *lord*, and nothing but a *lord*. *Shakspeare.*
 7. A general name for a peer of England.
 Nor were the crimes objected against him so clear, as to give convincing satisfaction to the major part of both houses, especially that of the *lords*. *King Charles.*
 8. A baron.
 9. An honorary title applied to offices; as, lord chief justice, lord mayor, and lord chief baron.
 To *LORD*, *v. n.* To domineer; to rule despotically.
 Unrighteous *lord* of love! what law is this,
 That me thou makest thus tormented be?
 The whiles the *lordeth* in licentious bliss
 Of her free will, scorning both thee and me. *Spenser.*
 I see them *lording* it in London streets. *Shakspeare.*
 Those huge tracts of ground they *lorded* over begat wealth,
 wealth ushered in pride. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*
 They had by this possess'd the tow'rs of Gath,
 And *lorded* over them whom now they serve. *Milton's Ag.*
 I should choole rather to be tumbled into the dust in blood,
 bearing witness to any known truth of our *lord*, than by a denial of truths, through blood and perjury, wade to a sceptre, and *lord* it in a throne. *South's Sermons.*
 But if thy passions *lord* it in thy breast,
 Art thou not still a slave? *Dryden's Persius.*
 The valour of one man th' afflicted throne
 Imperial, that once *lorded* o'er the world,
 Sustain'd. *Philips.*
 The civilizers! the disturbers say,
 The robbers, the corrupters of mankind!
 Proud vagabonds! who make the world your home,
 And *lord* it where you have no right. *Philips's Briton.*
LORDING, *n. f.* [from *lord*.] Lord in contempt or ridicule.
 I'll question you
 Of my *lord's* tricks, and yours, when you were boys.
 You were pretty *lordings* then? *Shakspeare Winter's Tale.*
 To *lordings* proud I tune my lay,
 Who feast in bower or hall;
 Though dukes they be, to dukes I say,
 That pride will have a fall. *Swift.*
LORDLING, *n. f.* A diminutive lord.
 Traulus, of amphibious breed,
 By the dam from *lordlings* sprung,
 By the fire exhal'd from dung. *Swift.*
LORDLINESS, *n. f.* [from *lordly*.]
 1. Dignity; high station.
 Thou vouchsafest here to visit me,
 Doing the honour of thy *lordliness*
 To one so weak. *Shakspeare Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 2. Pride; haughtiness.
LORDLY, *adj.* [from *lord*.]
 1. Befitting a lord.
Lordly fins require *lordly* estates to support them. *South.*
 2. Proud; haughty; imperious; insolent.
 So bad a peer—
 —As who, my lord?
 —Why, as yourself, my lord?
 An't like your *lordly*, lord protectorship? *Shakspeare.*
 Of me as of a common enemy,
 So dreaded once, may now exasperate them,
 I know not: *lords* are *lordly* in their wine. *Milt. Agon.*
 Expect another message more imperious,
 More *lordly* thund'ring than thou wilt bear. *Milton.*
 Ev'ry rich and *lordly* swain,
 With pride would drag about her chain. *Swift.*
LORDLY, *adv.* Imperiously; despotically; proudly.
 So when a tiger sucks the bullock's blood,
 A famish'd lion, issuing from the wood,
 Roars *lordly* fierce, and challenges the food. *Dryden.*
LORDSHIP, *n. f.* [from *lord*.]
 1. Dominion; power.
 Let me never know that any base affection should get any *lordship* in your thoughts. *Sidney.*
 It being set upon such an insensible rising of the ground, it gives the eye *lordship* over a good large circuit. *Sidney.*
 They which are accounted to rule over the Gentiles, exercise *lordship* over them, and their great ones exercise authority upon them. *Mark x. 42.*
 There